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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All bu-iness or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

Volume XXXII No. 284

turned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- RIP VAN WINKLE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13ta st. -Mag's Divagaion - Black Even Spray

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- MANGET GERMAN STADT THRATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-Maria Av.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-site New York Hotel. -The Guera Consain.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Roy BLAS, &c. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BLACK CHOOK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF AUSIC. -UNDER THE GAS-BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-way, corper of Thirtieth street.—Dayne's Auction.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. Fourteenth street.-GYNNASTICS.

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 2th street. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway - Wights, Corton a Spanning's Minstreels. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - Etmo PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BUILDINGS.

RELLY & LEGN'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, -Songs, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 391 Bowery .- Could

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street -Tag

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn Ermorian

BROOKLYN OPURA HOUSE, Williamsburg - Tur Duns Boy of Manchester-Ter Duns Gipt, or Genoa. AMERICAN INSTITUTE -Excitation of National In-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - Science and Art. FCEROE AND ART.

[This establishment does not advertise in the NEW YORK
HERALO.] ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -ITALIAN

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 11, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated vester The Garibaldian invaders of the Papal territory were scain engaged with the Pontifical troops and were, it is said, again defeated. The revolutionists assert that a

rising will soon take place in Rome in favor of the England remained seriously excited by the fear of another Fenian outbreak. Troops were under orders in London to march to garrison Carlisle Castle, and all the volunteer armories in the country are to be guarded and placed in a state of defence. The English Parliament will, it is thought, meet on the 19th of November. Cambridge University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on each of the American Bishops attending the Pan-Anglican Synod. The municipality of Vienna prays for a revision of the Austrian concordat with

THE CITY.

An important meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place yesterday, at which a communication was received from the Mayor informing the Board that the Court of Appeals had decided the licensing power to be vested in the Corporation. A re-olution was thereupon adopted re-enforcing the ordinances which were previously aunulled when they were taken out of the power of the

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was also held yesterday, when a resolution was adopted rescinding a previous one, permitting the Park Bank to advance its columns on the Broadway sidewalk.

A strange case is now pending in the Essex Market Police Court, in which a woman named Catharine Petersen claims thei defendant, Christopher Petersen, as her Her two children look very much like him; her sister positively identifies him; his name is con fessed to be the same as hers, and the woman herself swears positively that he was married to her eleven years ago in Montreal, and is the father of her children On the other hand, the defendant stelidly protests that he does not know the woman or the children; that he never was in Montreal, and brings witnesses to prove leged to have taken place in Montreal. The Judge having heard all the evidence reserved his decision until

Mr. Rufus Andrews delivered a lengthy address to a meeting of conservative republicans last night, in which he exposed the wire pulling of certain radical politicians at the Syracuse Convention and the manner in which he and his fellow delegates were treated by them. The Excise law he considered too arbitrary, and called on the Germans to support the republicans and the ob-

The examination into the alleged Tradesmen's Bank frauds was commenced in the Commissioner's Court yesterday. After the examination of Richard Berry, President of the Bank, the case was further adjourned until a future day.

The Abern-Sweetzer Gazette-Mad newspaper case was

commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. Ahern, the plaintiff, being the only witness examined. The case was then adjourned till Wednesday. The Callicott cases were all transferred to the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Cunningham, one of having appeared before the Commis-

sioner and pleaded not guilty.

The London and New York Steamship Line's steamer Cella will leave pier No. 3 North river to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock noon, for London and Brest

The National Line Company's steamship Erin, Captain Hall, will leave pier 47 North river to-morrow (Saturday) at noon, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamahin Saxonia, Captain Meier, will leave Hoboken at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Hamburg, via Southampton. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The Anchor line steamship Hibernia, Captain Monro.

will sail from pier 20 North river at noon to-morrov (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londondorry to land mails and passenger The fine steamship Tillie, Captain Partridge, belonging

to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, will leave pier 20 Ea river at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Gaives-

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will sail from pier No. 9 North river to morrow (Saturday) at three P. M. for New Orleans direct. The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday Government securities were heavy. Gold was unsettled

MISCELLANEOUS.

indications, however, alightly in favor of a republican poratic. From Iowa republican majorities are reported, although the returns are still very meagre.

rominent republicans in Washington bave agreed atmost unanimously that, in view of the late elections, General Grant is by far the most available man the party can tring forward for the presidency in 1868. Chase

A movement is under advisement by conservative republicane in Philadelphia to establish a new party, to the exclusion of extremists and fanatics on both sides. Seventy thousand dollars in counterfeit seven thirty

NEW YORK HERALD. | bonds were recently presented at the Treasury Depart. ment in Washington for redemption. It is reported that they came from leading banking houses in New York. A close examination on the part of experts was require to deject them from the genuine. The bonds were all destroyed, and the loss falls on those who presented them and not on the government. Notwithstanding the posttive statement of the Treasury Department that these ids are counterfuted, sound argument has been adduced in support of the opinion that they are really duplicate bonds which have been stolen. Information was conveyed to the banks in New York yesterday by Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke that hundreds of thousands of dollars in public. Nearly two hundred thousand worth of them have already been discovered in certain banking and

mercantile houses in this city.

Generals Sheridan and Sickles passed a quiet day in Albany yesterday. The fact of their being the guests of the Republican Committee prevented the catizens from extending them a cordial welcome, as the tour looked too much like a political pilgrimage in consequen General Sheridan, on being informed of the cause of the lukewarmness of the people, declared that he did not intend his journey for any political effect whatever. The Generals paid a visit to the Soldiers' Home yesterday and made short speeches to the old veterans there. lady afterwards read a poem. On Sunday Sheridan will

leave for Niagara Falls, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was inaugurated at Nashvilie yesterday. In his inaugural address he returns thanks for his election by a majority greater than any governor ever before received. He favors the influx of Northern men and capital into the State, but expresses contempt for those who abandon their honest sentiments and profess rebel sympathies for the purpose of securing position and patronage. He concludes with the sake of the Union.

A plau has been broached for the establishm system of storm signals on the Cape Hatteras lighthouse by which vessels in sight or nearing can be warned of storms prevailing elsewhere. A line of telegraph is proposed to run from Newbern to Hateras, by means of which the light housekeeper can be informed of storms on any distant part of the coast, and thus communicate by goal flags or cannon the information to passing vessels, who, being forewarned, can be forear med. known that storms frequently prevail in one direction on the Atlantic while everything is calm in another. It is also proposed to extend these signals to Key West, For: Taylor, Havana and other points, and it is stated that the expense will be very slight.

The Maryland republicans yesterday, in convention, nominated a State ticket with Judge Hugh L. Bond at the head for Governor. General McClellan writes to a friend that he will proba-

bly arrive home on the 25th inst.

One of the results of the late elections is the determination of the Virginia whites to make a vigorous

We have correspondence and files from Cuba to the 5th inst., from Kingston, Jamaica to the 25th of September, and from all the smaller West India Islands to to various dates; but the most important news items have been anticipated by our special despatches over the

Governor Ore has addressed a letter to President Johnonly registered voters to serve on juries, be revoked. A destructive fire was reported raging at Skowhegar Me, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, which had already destroyed a planing mill and three other build-

A party of burglars broke into the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., on Wednesday night, stole \$200

their booty off in a wheelbarrow. They then returned the wheelbarrow to the place where it belonged. At the Fashion course, yesterday, Mountain Boy, Com-modore Vanderbitt's colt, with Charlotte F. as running mate, trotted a half mile in the unprecedented time of

The People to the Rescue!

"So, boys, a final bumper, While we all in chorus chant; For next President we nominate Our own Ulysses Grant!"

"And if asked what State he bails from,
This our sole rappy shall be:
From near Appomattor Court House and its
famous apple tree,
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the light;
Now, boys' to Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

Here we have the true sentiment. Here we have that feeling which is only brought to the surface by the struggles of the country to free itself from political corruption. The people, weary and disgusted with the narrow views which govern Congress and the President, have patiently waited for change until the only hope remaining is a turn to those men who were not to the United States-not to the North, not to the South, but to the Continent. These are, today, the men for the people. These are they who will give us barmony in our national development, which is the one thing now lacking to force us to the very summit which nature has, from our geographical position, destined us to occupy. Why stand quarrelling over a matter already fought out-already decided? Are we to believe that all the rea soning power of the country is centred at Washington? There may have been a day when Congress furnished ideas for the people but that day is passed, and it must now be understood that the people furnish ideas for Congress. Failing to heed the will of the people and shape their wishes into laws, Congress must give place to men who can appre ciate our republicanism as it exists. Had this been done in the Presidential and Congressional efforts at reconstruction, we should not now be tumbling and rolling about in this Black Sea of negroism. .

Our rulers, notwithstanding our desires to give them every chance to correct the abuses of a legislation which overrides every sound principle of statesmanship, have evidently determined that the welfare of the country is of little moment in comparison to the one absorbing idea of party power. Under these circumstances it has become a vita! necessity to make a change from demagogues to statesmen. North and South are still awaiting the restoration of the government to a healthy condition. To-day the leaders of parties are the only barrier which stands in the way of true reconstruction. How well this is appreciated by the intelligence of the different States is shown in the late elections of California, Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Here the great Union element has, for the moment, retired from the lists and holds its power in bevance, that the radicalism of its leaders may receive rebuke. This pause forebodes evil to the demagogues; for it indicates that they have failed to meet the demands made upon them and must give place to men of heavier calibre. Now the people turn to Grant, Sherman. Thomas, Sheridan and and force them into

the political foreground. Did the demagogues think that a little circle at Washington were to shape the destinies of a continent? Did they think that with their proconsular system in ten States they were to orge the wespons which were to give faunticism another lease of power? Their laws indicate that such has been their feeling. But the people think differently; and this is a question which essentially belongs to the peopie. The people said, in 1861, that the relentss and unprincipled slaveholding power should not split the country into fragments. The flag assailed, we sprang by the million to its defence. We fought to preserve nation-

won we destroyed the principle of slavery, which had created revolution. We did not fight, however, for the purpose of picking up secondary Issue and forcing it into notice as primary one. We did not fight to prove that the negro should govern the South to the exclusion of the white man, or that the white should be debased by the elevation of the negro to a false superiority. Next to the safety of the Union, we desired that every man, black or while, should have equal chances to rise in the scale of civilization in proportion to his own intrinsic ability. We had little disposition to retrace our march, and, saddling ourselves with the concentrated ignorance of three millions of negroes, to recommence with vitiated blood, reduced intelligence and less brain power, the torisome advance of many centuries, in order to reach the point we now occupy. It was not in the Anglo-Saxon blood to do this, and our rulers have sadly mistaken the political problem in foisting this upon the country as the great issue before which every thing must kneel. This issue is the only one which, carried to success, will be the salvation of the radicals. The question now is, are the people willing to accept this as the future guiding star of the republic? It cannot be; for, accepting it, we prove that we have lost our

There are other and greater issues at hand, but so broad in their general benefits that our demagogues cannot see them. Our finances, our commerce, our agriculture, our railroad enterprises, our frontier unrolling, our Indian troubles, all call to us for a legislation which the President and Congress have proved their total incapacity to provide. There is, then, no other remedy but that which comes from a change of rulers. Let the great republican element of the country still pouse until the radical power, shorn of its force, appreciates the rebuke of a nation which feels its curse. Then, at the coming Presidential contest, the people may step forward, and by the election of Grant or some other statesman restore our national dreams and give them that practical reality for which we are so earnestly struggling.

The Park Bank Encreachment and the Hernld.

In defence of the outrageous grant from the Common Council and the Mayor of a portion of Broadway to the Park Bank, at a point where the public right of way is most needed to the community, a copperhead journal parades what it says is an official measurement, from which it appears that the new HERALD building encreaches from four to seven feet upon Ann street and Broadway. In answer to this absurd attempt to make the HERALD the scapegoat of "the public nuisance" which the Park Bank has been authorized to establish in Broadway, we submit to our readers the following certificate, procured by Mr. Kellum, our careful architect, as the shortest way to

end the discussion:

New York, Oct. 10, 1867.

This is to certify that I have this day surveyed the Herald building, and find the same to conform to the street lines in the usual manner of other buildings, and that the stoops and steps do not extend beyond the proper limits permitted by the city ordinances.

EDWARD LUDLAM, City Surveyor.

This official voucher of Mr. Ludlam is conclusive. The HERALD building stands within its legitimate lines, and nowhere encroaches upon public property or the public right of way. The Park Bank is a manifest and outrageous encroachment to every passenger up or down, and one of that class of encroachments which Judge Ingraham properly says in his charge to the Grand Jury " must be treated as nuisances, presented as such and be dealt with accordingly." We are gratified, therefore, to say to the million of our fellow citizens of this island, who have a direct interest in this matter, that an order was granted from Court vesterday to concerned in this Park Bank "nuisance" to show cause, on next Monday week, why an injunction against it shall not be granted. We are further gratified to make the announce ment that the Board of Councilmen yesterday rescinded the resolution making this extraordinary grant of public property to the Park Bank, and that the "nuisance" involved will doubtless be abated.

Progress of German Consolidation.

Germany one and indivisible-a united Fatherland, so long a German dream-daily assumes more and more the character of fact. With a persistency which may be justly described as audacious Prussia pursues her plans, and Germany, recognizing her leadership, is responsive to her call.

Our latest telegrams show that the work of consolidation progresses beyond the expecta-tion of the most enthusiastic and hopeful. Our special correspondent at Berlin, in the letter which we published yesterday, gives the address of the Prussian Reichstag to King William. To all who desire to see Germany a unit the address is most encouraging. "Since the grand union of North Germany we have become in an increased degree conscious of our duty to meet every wish and want of the South German States for the establishment of a national union embracing the South and the North. We, for our part, can only then first consider the great work complete when the entry of the South German States into the Bund has been effected on the basis of article seventy-nine of the North German Bund constitution." Such is the spirit, according to the address, by which Prussia is animated. Judging from a cable despatch, which also we printed in yesterday's HERALD, this spirit is not being manifested in vain. The chief Minister of the Bavarian Cabinet, at the sitting of the Bayarian Diet on the 8th inst., declared that it was "the true policy of Bavaria to seek union with the North German States under the presidency of the King of Prussia." When it is borne in mind that Baden has already made a similar declaration, and that Wurtemberg cannot, even if she were willing, stand alone, it will be seen at a glance how really honeless all attempts must be, come from what quarter they may, to check the progress of German unity. The additional proposal made by the chief Minister of the Bavarian crown, that Bayaria should at the same time form an alliance with Austria, may or may not be practicable; but the tendency of events can scarcely result in anything else than the detachment from Austria of that portion of Germany which still adheres to her and the complete unification of the Fatherland. Bismarck's policy has been unmistakably bold, but a less determined policy would have been worthless and could only have resulted in

ality; and to complete the victory which we A Radical Abolition View of the Late Our Indians-What Should be Done with Elections

> The Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of Wendell Phillips and his extreme school of negroworshipping radicals, tokes a very melancholy view of the late elections and comes to very absurd conclusions on the subject. It thus appears that these elections are "substantial triumphs of the negro-hating democracy;" that "Congressional reconstruction is to be again checkmaied;" that "negro-hating Southerners," with "such a President in the White House as we now have, need no greater encouragements against the schemes of Congress than the adverse vote on negro suffrage in Ohio; that "the republicans in Pennsylvania meanly dodged the issue;" and that "the republicans in Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat" of the negro suffrage amendment. So they are, for they turned against it. But what is the remedy? "Radical, persistent agitation." But what is the prospect? Gloomy enough, as presented by this persistent radics

Had Congress removed Andrew Johnson and established negro suffrage these radical disasters, in the vew of the astounded Phillips, might have been avoided. But, asks his Standard, will Congress "be admonished at the eleventh hour?" and then confesses that "it is one of the most threatening dangers of the republican defeat of yesterday that in the Presidential campaign which will open next summer the standard-bearer of that party will e such, from supposed availability, as would ender victory in itself a disaster." And this is the lamentable conclusion to which this disgusted ralical abolition expounder comes at last:- Better defeat with a standard which deserves success than victory only in the

This may be accepted as a proclamation of an independent Presidential ticket of the Phillips school of radicals, and a resumption of that guerilla system of warfare under which such fremendous results were achieved by the old abolition faction. In 1844 it defeated Henry Clay by diverting to Birney, the abolition candidate, independent, fifteen thousand abolition votes in New York, which gave the State to Polk and elected him; in 1848 it defea'ed General Cass by diverting the free soil democracy of this and other States to the independent abolition or free soil candidate, Martin Van Buren; and then, gathering strength from the follies and blunders of both the old whig and democratic parties, this abolition faction first destroyed the one and next broke the other into pieces on the rocks and shoals of the slavery agitation. Now, as the late elections have crushed this thing of universal negro suffrage for the present, we may prepare for a resumption of this radical abolition guerilla warfare; and the first result will probably be in the inevitable reconstruction of parties which must soon take place-the fusion of all the intractable radicals of the republican camp with the guerilla faction of Phillips, and the organization for 1868, under General Grant, of a new conservative Union party, which will take possession of the government in 1869.

The Great Whiskey Frauds.

The attention of all who desire to compre hend how "whiskey frauds" are perpetrated is directed to the statement and letters in regard to the Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey Company, and the indirect but apparently active connection therewith of Colonel Messmore, who was until recently chief director and executive officer of the Internal Revenue Board in this city—a position from which the revelations made by Collector J. F. Bailey have caused him to be withdrawn. So powerful is the "whiskey ring" that any collector or other officer of internal revenue who attempts to fight it will most likely be crushed, unless backed up by a strong expression of public ion in his favor; and certainly Collect Bailey in this matter has "deserved well of the republic." We trust and hope that Judge Blatchford will interpose no more delays to the trial of this cause, already too often postnoned by the defendants, who are using all their political resources to have the case compromised and hushed up by the higher authorities at Washington; and we believe that, with a full and fair trial given to this case, such widespread corruption will be developed among a majority of the internal revenue officers of our city that even the grimy hands of Callicott, over in Brooklyn, will become white when contrasted with the blackened and dipping paws of certain prominent official members of the " whiskey ring" in this city and its environs

The Incendiary Hannicutt.

The other day Hunnicutt, the self-constituted leader of the radical party in Virginia, pro-claimed a wholesale emigration from Africa to America, as well as a return of the fugitives in Canada who escaped from slavery and of the suffering emigrants now in Hayti and Liberia. Yes." be exclaimed, "we would overturn Africa right into America, if necessary, and those thick-lipped, flat-nosed, woolly-baired people that now swarm those sunny shores should be brought here as Irishmen from Ire land, and in the same time be fitted just as well for the responsibilities of citizenship. But Hunnicutt is not content with hoping to secure, by their belp, the domination of his party and the Africanization of the South and the entire country. In the absence of General Schofield at Washington he has ventured to invoke other instrumentalities for the consummation of his purpose. In a speech to the ne groes in Charles City he has told them that they have nothing to fear if a war of races should arise. Reviewing the results of registration in each of the Southern States, he showed the negroes their physical preponderance in the Gulf States and South Carolina. He said he had no report of the relative strength of the two races in North Carolina but in Virginia the white majority is only thirteen thousand, and he and his set, numbering twenty-five thousand, were bound to make common cause with them. His own words best express the incendiary spirit with which be would fain fire their hearts. "You have," said be, "no property. The white race owns houses and lands. Some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your encmies." If those who sent Hunnicutt to Virginia cannot be induced by humanity to silence such wicked and dangerous utterances, it is still difficult to suppose that they and he can remain utterly indifferent to the warnings given at the recent elections in Pennsylvania and lican party must lead off for a new man and

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

Them.

at Medicine Creek do not represent all those

who are hostile, but they represent the greater

part and the most powerful tribes, so that if a

permanent arrangement be made with them

the others would give in or be unable to do

much more harm. This conneil, or conference.

When we look at the cost of a general

Indian war, on one hand, and at the absolute

necessity of protecting the advancing settle-

ments and the railroids across the Plains on

the other, we may well express the hope that

the government Commission may be successful in its object. We are not intermed what plan

of settlement will be proposed, if there be any

fixed plan; but it is to be hoped the whole

system of managing the Indians will be

changed. The policy adopted by the govern-

ment with the Creeks and Cherokees, in locating

them on the territory they now occupy, was

successful in a measure, for these Indians have

become a peaceful and industrious community

and have advanced in education and civiliza-

tion. But the time may come when the

progress of the white population may press

upon them and cause trouble. It is hardly

possible for the Indians to live long as a

distinct community on any part of our terri-

tory. The true policy for the government and

this Commission on Medicine Creek to pursue

is to prepare the Indians for commingling

with the other races on the Continent. They

are superior to the negroes, who are scattered

among the whites everywhere and who form

a large part of the community in the Southern

States. There is less repugnance to amal-

gamating with them than with the negroes, and

they have a peculiar claim upon us, being the

original lords of the soil. Why, then, shall we

not give them as good a chance, at least, as

the negroes have? Let them have settlements

with all the means and encouragement for im-

provement; let them be prepared to form a

part of the general community, and to be taken up and absorbed in it as civilization

advances across the Plains; and, above all,

let the rascally Indian traders and Indian

agents be kept away from them and a large

and liberal policy be pursued toward them. We hope the Commissioners now about to treat

with the tribes are prepared to adopt some

such policy, and that, as a consequence, we

shall see the end of the enormous cost and

Cabinet Rumors.

Cabinet rumors are flying about as thick as

autumn leaves in the wind. Among them we

have various rumors of the gathering of lead-

ing copperheads in consultation with the

President; but it such men are his chief ad-

well to dismiss them or to reject alike their

demands and their recommendations. We

have another report, which we deem to be au-

thentic, according to which the President does

not intend to make more than one change or

two in his Cabinet for the present, which we

think is not the best policy. He ought to

Cabinet and a new policy to submit at the

meeting of Congress, which, adapted to meet

the views of all conservative Union men, will

be apt to throw the radicals on their beam-

Colembian Affairs.

The letter of our Panama correspondent

which appeared in yesterday's HERALD confirms

our impression that Mosquera, the lately de-

posed President of Colombia, was virtually but

an agent of the French and British governments

in their schemes to get possession of Colombia

and the Panama Railroad and to reconstruct

Latin America according to the pet theories

and plans of Louis Napoleon. These schemes

were held to be specially important in antici-

pation of the possible failure of the Mexican

empire. The authors of them were bent upon thus cutting off American progress to the

southward. Mosquera, vain of his acknow-

ledged kinship to the Queen of Portugal, sym-

nathized with the disposition of European

monarchists to resist and check the advance of

republican ideas. He encouraged the notion

that the Spanish American people are utterly

incapable of self-government. "Mosquer

apparently to assume his position as Presi-

dent of the republic, but in reality to scheme

for the overthrow of the government and to

proclaim himself Dictator, as the initial step

to the erection of an absolute monarchy on

the ruins of the old fabric." But his projects

were defeated. "The people rose against

their old favorite, republicanism was vindi-

advance of a hundred thousand dollars by an

English bouse to Mosquera on the Panama

Railroad franchise, which they expected to

get, but which the Panama Railroad Company

has lately secured, proved to be fruitless

American interests and ideas have prevailed

against English and French interests and ideas,

and must become still more influential in

Mr. Chase and "Old Ben Wade."

The Ohio election has made decisive work

with Mr. Chief Justice Chase as a Presidential

candidate on the platform of universal negro

suffrage, and with "Old Ben Wade" as a can-

didate for re-election to the United States

Senate. His term expires in 1869, and a dem-

ocratic Legislature has been secured to choose

his successor. This disposes of Mr. Wade.

As for Mr. Chase and his Presidential rings of

negro worshippers and national banks, they

are all demolished by the Ohio election, and

he and his platform cease to be available for

the succession. He has been cast overboard,

and the conservative elements of the repub-

a new departure.

affecting the destiny of Colombia.

cated and Napoleon's cause was lost."

sailed for Colombia," says our correspon

ends with the reading of the message.

sacrifices of Indian wars.

then, is of great importance.

We have more encouraging news about the Dangerous Imitations of the United States Indt as than we had for some time praviously. Securities in Circulation-Over Two Hun-dred Thousand Dollars Aiready Discovered. Some time ago the fath of the public in the inability There appears to be some hope that the roubles on the Plains with these aborigines of the counterfeiting fraternity to successfully or even dangerously imitate the paper securities of the United States was shaken by an alarming cable telegram may be terminated. The last despatches hearing on this question are from Medicine announcing the discovery of counterfeit bonds to Europe. This announcement, as will be remembered, Creek, on the Arkansas, dated October 5, where there were assembled four hundred and proved to be erroneous. It seems now, however, that an attempt, and a highly successful one, has been made, to what extent remains yet to be discovered. thirty-one lodges of Indians-Arapaboes, Apaches, Kiowas and Chevennes, besides

Comanches and others moving in. There Yesterday Wall street, as will be seen by the more de tailed account in our financial column, was thunder would be about eight hundred and fifty-two struck by the announcement that hundreds of thou-sands of dollars' worth of bogus seven-thirty bonds had lodges, or five thous and Indians in all. The been already palmed off on the community. The issue purported to be that of June, 1865, and the denomi-Commissioners of the government to treat with them were on their way from Kansas, with troops for protection and a supply of goods for presents. The Indians assembling

The chief clerk of the Treasury in Washington was the first to make the discovery. Yesterday one of the officials of that department, together with a United States detective, arrived in this city and communicated the facts to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, who immediately imparted the information to the banks and other institutions dealing in United States securities.

The detectives are at work endeavoring to ferret out the source of the counterfeit. The specimens received at Washington came from the West, but how long they have been in circulation it is said to be imp ascertain, as their execution is a most perfect imitation of the genuine, and their transit from hand to hand had therefore been unattended with any suspicion as to their

The points of difference are quite remarkable when the spurious bouds are compared directly with the bona fide issues—the former being from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch longer. The seal of the counterfeit is also much larger, while the lathe work on the edge is compare

tively coarse.

Nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the banking institutions and mercantile houses of this city, most of which, as far as can be traced, came from Pitts burg, Cleveland, Springfield and other Western cities Further search will probably lead to the discovery that millions of dollars worth of these counterfeit securities are in the po session of the community. The detec ives are quite at fault as to their origin, so carefully and skillfully did the operators mature and perfect the The detectives are still at work. Probably the revela

tions of to-day will enable them to obtain some cive to the source of so astounding a fraud upon the people.

The Discovery of the Counterfelt at Washington-How it Was Made-Results of an Examination-Reported Victimization of Leading New York Bankers. Washington, Oct. 10, 1867.
Considerable excitement has prevailed in the Treasury

Department for several days past on account of the discovery of the counterfeiting of United States bonds. Seventy thousand dollars in well exccuted counterfeit seven-thirty bonds of the second series, due June, 1868, of the thousand Department for redemption. All of them were either o the A or B series, ranging within the following named The result of the examination, as ordered by the Selicitor of the Treasury, is, first—the seal is slightly larger than the genuine; the red ink with which it is stamped is a shade lighter and the points projecting from the seal are blurred and a little longer than the genuine; second, the imprint at it than in the genuine; third, the borders of the coularger, while the red figures are finer than in the genu-ine; fourth, the borders of the ornamental lathe work are blurred and somewhat indifferently executed; afth, the figures denoting the bond are slightly uneven, while the blue ink in which they are printed is a duiler blue, and lacks the metalile, glossy appearance of the genu-ine; sixth, there is, to the experts, a difference in the vignette—the female figure on the face of the bond—the lines are not so well shaded, nor is the black ink so

The counterfeit is regarded as one of the most dangerous that has yet been executed. It is declared to be su perior to the counterfeit \$500 greenbacks which were engraved by Uhlric, the plates of which Colonel Wood has how in the Detective department at the Treasury, visers we have only to say that he would do

while Uthiric is in prison.

The Ev ning Express says over sixty thousand dot-lars' worth of these bonds have been sent to the Treasury Department for redemption by such banking houses in New York as Mesers, Jay Cooke & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch and others Vermilye & Co. are the heaviest losers, so far as resending them in are not credited with them, so that the government loses nothing while the bankers and brokers they purchased the counterfeit bonds. This morning spection of the bonds and pronounced them counter feit. The letter F. of General Spinner's signature is very imperfect, and was soon detected by him in his inspection of the bonds. Mr. Henry D. Cooke, the resiannounces that the Philadelphia and Washington bouses of their firm have not received any of the bonds, while ponsible parties, and that their loss will be compare

Information received this morning by officials in the freasury Department, announces that the counterfe bonds have been scattered treely through the banker? and brokers' offices of New York, while it is also

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

inspicions Concerning the Reported Conn terfeit Bonds-Probability of their boins Stolen Duplicates-Suspicions Performances among the Employes of the Treasury De-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1867,) Notwithstanding the positive statement of the Treasury Department that the one thousand dollar bond sury Department that the one thousand dollar bonds are forgeries, some suspicion is expressed that they are really duplicates stolen from the Department. The counterfeiting, if they are counterfeits, is so perfect that it is pronounced almost impossible to be detected. One reason for supposing them to be counterfeits is said to be that they are all of class A or B, and none of class C or D. The theory of this is that as four bonds are printed on one plate and classified as A, B, C and D. if they had been stolen by whole sheets the four bonds would be all issued by the thieves and not two only. At the same time others argue that no counterfeiter would have gone to the trouble or run the risk terfeiter would have gone to the trouble or run the risk of making two copies, A and B, when he could have made one only and have issued as many of them as he pleased. It would be going to double trouble and double risk for nothing. The fact of the duplication of the bonds risk for nothing. The fact of the duplication of the bonds was known at the Trassury Department several days ago, and it is said that at the last moment, when they were pronounced counterfeits, the arrest of some of the leading officers and heads of bureaus in the department was on the point of being made. The persons who hold that the bonds are counterfeit are all connected with the Treasury Department, and it has been suggested that it would be satisfactory to the public to have them examined and pronounced upon by experts not in any way connected with the government, supecially as three or connected with the government, especially as three or four bureaus in the department must be in collusion if the fraud is really inside. Secretary Mccollusion if the fraud is really inside. Secretary Mc-Culloch has been for some time quietly buying up the bonds of the second issue, which is the issue thus dupid cated or counterfeited. It is suggested that he sho

cated or counterfeited. It is suggested that he should now call in all that issue and fund it as the only means of discovering the extent of the fraud and protecting the public. Bankers here are inclined to doubt the right of the government to demand back the money for such of the bonds as have been received and paid for at the Treasury and bub-treasuries. At all events it will be a difficult matter to recover the money.

The disciosure of this affair has revived unpleasant rumors and suspicions against the Treasury Department. A prominent genileman, formerly connected with the Treasury and thoroughly conversant with all its affairs, remarked to-day that there was at least something singular in the fact that several of the persons now employed in the department on salaries certainly not be a building and living in style. He says if bonest they are certainly wonderful economists. The parties who promunce the bonds counterfeit are Colone Wood, Detective of the Treasury, Messra Meiroy and Anarews, of the Joan branch of the Treasury, and Mr. Cassalier, of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury, and Mr. Cassalier, of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury. It is hoped that Sceretary McCullech will at once accede to the general desire to have the bonds examined and pronounced upon by parties disconnected with the department.